The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Gives On-The-Spot Guidance

President Kim Il Sung, on Mar. 9, gave on-the-spot guidance at the Mangyongdae Aeguk (patriotic) Aluminium Window Factory, which was built with the assistance of Koreans in Japan.

He said it was very important that the factory produces enough aluminium windows to meet the needs of the construction industry and added that the quality of buildings would be enhanced in the future as a result of the factory.

He encouraged workers to endeavour to develop new innovations in the production of aluminium windows so as to provide the people with more modern and pleasant dwelling houses.

The President was accompanied by Premier Li Gun Mo, Vice President Li Jong Ok and other officials.

The same day the President visited the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and the Chonsung Revolutionary Museum.

Pyongyang Welcomes U.S. Shift

The DPRK has welcomed the recent offer by the United States to improve relations with Pyongyang.

In an official statement a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry said that the DPRK is ready to respond to it "with sincerity." **(See the full text of the statement on page 3)**

The statement was delivered to Korean and foreign reporters on Mar. 19 in Pyongyang.

Recently, the U.S. State Department has authorized U.S. diplomats to conduct substantive discussions with DPRK officials at receptions, parties, and other "neutral" locations.

The new guidelines were reportedly contained in a directive sent on Feb. 26 to U.S. embassies around the world.

The statement said that the DPRK welcomes the decision by the United States to allow its officials to have discussions with Korean officials, adding, "We are ready to respond to this with sincerity."

The DPRK has for a long time been advocating a peaceful settlement to the various complex problems on the Korean Peninsula and has been calling for dialogues and negotiations. As this is the main method of solving the problems peacefully, the statement has stated, "We are ready to approach and have conversations with United States officials without imposing any restrictions on places, formalities or levels."

The DPRK has called for improved relations with the United States. Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said in an interview with a magazine editor, "It is natural for the governments of both countries to be concerned with improving relations." "Such improvements are urgently needed," he said. **(Journal of Northeast Asian Studies, Fall, 1985)** He said in the same interview that Pyongyang is willing to negotiate on any positive efforts to overcome barriers of distrust and suspicion and to build mutual confidence.

FM Stresses Ties with L. America

Expressing the Korean people's solidarity with the struggles of Latin American peoples against foreign aggressors and for their national independence and liberation, the DPRK foreign minister in his speech made before a meeting of non-aligned countries urged them to take positive steps to more thoroughly isolate the reactionary regimes and to frustrate the interventionist manoeuvres of them in the Latin American and Caribbean region, the KCNA reported on Mar. 15.

Kim Yong Nam, vice premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, made a speech at the second-day session of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on Latin American and Caribbean Problems which was held in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana. **(See his speech on page 3)**

Criticising the U.S. manoeuvres to overthrow the Sandinist revolutionary regime in Nicaragua, he stressed in his speech that the interventionist schemes of the U.S. against the Repuplic of Nicaragua are a wanton infringement upon the internationally recognized independence and territorial integrity of a sovereign state and a crime wrecking peace and security in the Central American and Caribbean region.

He urged the Reagan administration to accede to the demand of countries in the region for a peaceful solution of the Central American problem and renounce its policy of intervention against the Nicaraguan people.

Highly praising the struggle of the countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region against all forms of domination and subjugation and for national liberation and for the defence of independence and sovereignty, the DPRK foreign minister confirmed the

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Danish Lawmakers Demand an End to War Game

The U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise Team Spirit 87, since its start on Feb. 19, has been drawing worldwide criticism as offensive in nature and contrary to easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia.

Recently, various public organizations and mass media around the world denounced the war game as aggravating tensions in that region and the rest of the world.

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Tripartite Mil. Bloc Rapped in USSR-Viet Nam Statement

The Soviet-Vietnamese joint statement published on Mar. 13 criticised the line of formation of an dangerous Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military bloc as posing a serious threat to the peace of the Asian-Pacific region.

The joint statement, published on the occasion of the official goodwill visit to Viet Nam by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, said, "Both sides paid particular attention to the Asia-Pacific region where the United States and its allies continue to vigorously step up military activities."

Noting that the "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul aggression bloc" is posing a serious threat to the Asian situation, the statement expressed support for the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the

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Pakistan, Benin Join Supporters for High-Level Talks

The DPRK's offer for holding north-south high-level political and military talks has been supported by many foreign leaders, organizations and public opinion since it was put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the end of last year.

Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq recently joined the supporters.

He expressed his hope for an early realization of the high-level north-south talks and its good results on Mar. 9 when he met the DPRK government economic delegation headed by Choe Jong Gun, minister of foreign trade.

President Mathieu Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin on Mar. 6 also supported the DPRK's offer when he met the DPRK ambassador to his country.

Mr. Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, minister of foreign affairs of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, sent a letter in support of the DPRK's efforts for holding talks to DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, the KCNA reported on Mar. 17.

Pyongyang's proposal was also supported by Mr. Mohammed Rafi, minister of national defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in his message of solidarity sent recently to Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces, the KCNA reported on Mar. 18.

The DPRK's peace initiative was also supported by political organizations such as the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress (when the secretary general of the party met a DPRK government delegation on Mar. 9) and the Dominican Labour Party (in its statement on Mar. 2).

Meanwhile, foreign mass media recently expressed support for the DPRK's effort for holding peace talks.

They include the Soviet paper Pravda (Mar. 10), the Anta News Agency of Madagascar, the Democratic Yemeni paper Al Raya and the Norwegian paper Aften Posten.

Secretary Kim Jong Il Guiding the Destiny of Man In the Right Way

Following is the first of the two-part article about the question of man's destiny clarified by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The article was written by Assistant Prof. R. Noerrenklit of Alborg University, Denmark. We introduce his article (excerpts) on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of announcement (Mar. 31, 1982) of Secretary Kim Jong Il's work "On the Juche Idea".

1. Essence of Man's Destiny Issue

In order to carve out man's destiny with success it is necessary, above all, to correctly understand what is man's destiny and what is the essence of its problem.

As all know, the destiny of man means the course of his life and development.

Since everybody wants to live and develop himself, he is much interested in the destiny of himself and other people.

One of the long-standing questions related to this is what determines human destiny.

We can say, there were formerly two conflicting opinions on the whole concerning this problem.

One is that human destiny is determined by an objective factor outside of man.

All views that human destiny is determined by "god" or objective material conditions are ideas that seek the decisive factor determining human destiny outside of man.

The other is the idea that man himself is the factor deciding his destiny.

This idea contained the subjectivist view that man's destiny is determined by his subjective attitude and the individualistic view that it is decided by the ability and efforts of individuals.

We can say here that the view that the factor deciding man's destiny lies outside of man is the objectivist error of underestimating the subjective role of man himself, while the view that his destiny is determined by the subjective desire or ability of individuals falls into the subjectivist mistake of underestimating the action of objective factors in social life.

The failure in the past to form a correct view on the problem of man's destiny was due to the failure to formulate the philosophical principle which would scientifically elucidate man's position and role in the world.

By giving a scientific enunciation of the philosophical principle regarding the position and role of man in the world for the first time in history, the Juche idea provided a correct answer to the important question as to what determines man's destiny and how it changes and develops.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"The Juche idea raised the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidated the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

"That man is the master of everything means that he is the master of the world and of his own destiny; that man decides everything means that he plays the decisive role in transforming the world and in shaping his destiny."

Man is the only independent being holding the master's position in the world.

It can be said that man is a part of the material world in the sense that he consists of matter.

But man is not a being subject to the laws of motion of the material world, but a special being that dominates and transforms the world as he likes through cognition and use of the laws.

True, the material world surrounding man undoubtedly exerts a great influence on his destiny. But man does not live by adapting himself to the surroundings but lives as the master dominating it.

Thus, we can say that man is not simply a part of the material world but occupies the position of the master controlling it.

The world consists of nature and society. That man is the master of the world means in the last analysis that he is the master of nature and society.

As for the relations between man and nature, it is true that natural surroundings exercise a great influence on the life of man, but man controls nature, not vice versa.

There is no doubt that as man's strength grows in the future, he will be the master dominating a still broader sphere of nature.

It is more evident that man is the master in relation to society.

Society is in essence a community of people.

Needless to say, people who make up society are not naked.

With the material and cultural wealth that they have accumulated and developed socially and historically, they live bound together in the social community.

But social wealth or social relations are not an independent thing. They are incidental factors subordinated to living man, and the master of society is man in all events.

None of the factors that make up society can dominate man.

Society is a union of people and people are the masters of society. There is no doubt about this.

Of course, man is not the perfect master of society, nor of nature.

In particular, in the old society where a handful of reactionary ruling classes exploited and oppressed the masses, multitudes of people were deprived of their position as masters.

However, the popular masses will be the perfect masters of society when they become conscious of their position and role in society and transform society according to their requirements.

When we say that man holds the position of master in the world, we mean not an individual person but the community socially knit together.

The unit that shapes man's destiny is not an individual but the masses of people.

The fundamental characteristic of the Juche idea lies in the viewpoint that the masses of every country are the main agency in carving out man's destiny.

The position of man as the master of the world is not immutable.

Through his creative activity man can elevate his position in the world continuously. This process of elevation of man's position in nature and society is precisely the process of shaping man's destiny.

Thanks to the creative role of man—the popular masses, who transform nature and society, man's position in the world continues to rise and the world turns into a world more in the service of man.

It is an inexorable law that the position of man as the master rises and the world continuously changes into a world serving man owing to man's creative activities.

This is why the proposition that man is the master of everything and decides everything can be a philosophical principle defining the essence of man's destiny and development of the world.

Because man is the master of the world and his own destiny and has a creative power to shape his destiny, he should be prepared to carve out his destiny by himself without relying on some external conditions or chance factors.

The intrinsic superiority of the Juche idea as a man-centered world outlook finds expression in the fact that it inspires the popular masses to strengthen their own efforts with a strong conviction that they are the masters of the world and their own destiny.

(To be continued)

Juche Seminars Held in Foreign Countries

Benin

An international symposium on the Juche-oriented idea on the press and the role of mass media was held in Cotonou, Benin, over Feb. 13 and 14.

Tomas Megnassan, chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Symposium and chairman of the Journalists Association of Benin, made a keynote report at the symposium on the subject "Founding of the Juche-Oriented Idea on the Press and its Brilliant Inheritance and Development".

He said:

The Juche-oriented idea on the press is a new unique idea on the mass media which was originated by His Excellency the great leader Kim Il Sung who founded the Juche idea and applied it creditably in the course of organizing and guiding the revolutionary press activities.

This idea gives a scientific exposition of all problems arising in the practice of the press, putting stress on realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses, the subject of history. In other words, it is a doctrine on the press which gives a new exposition of the character, mission, duty and role of the press and the principles of its activities on the basis of the Juche idea.

His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il, above all, basing himself on the system of idea, theory and method of Juche, has formulated problems arising in the practice of the press and systematized and consummated the Juche-based idea on the press in an integral way.

He newly formulated the position and role of the press as a powerful ideological weapon conducive to modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea in keeping with the demands of the times and the developing revolution. Thus, he opened a broad way by which the press can make an effective contribution to transforming man, society and nature as desired by the Juche idea and making the whole world independent.

From the viewpoint of Juche he also gave a new formulation to the fundamental principles to be maintained in the press activities and the position and made of activities of journalists so that the press and journalists may conduct all their activities on the basis of the idea, theory and method of Juche.

Portugal

The Seventh Portuguese National Seminar on the Juche Idea and Struggle for Peace was held with a large attendance at Amadora House of Culture in Lisbon Province, Portugal, on Feb. 14.

A report was delivered at the seminar by Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism.

In his report he referred in detail to the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung and laid emphasis on revolutionary essence of the immortal Juche idea founded by him and the importance of the Juche philosophy.

Noting that the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was precisely a just one for peace in the world, he stressed that the U.S. should withdraw forthwith their forces and nuclear and other mass destruction weapons from south Korea for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Fernando Piteira Santos, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Portugal-Korea Friendship Association, made a speech at the seminar.

He said:

Recently President Kim Il Sung advanced a proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks and has made every effort for its realization.

We fully support the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country by means of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The '88 Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea.

India

A Joint Seminar on the Juche Philosophy and Remoulding of Man was held on Feb. 12 in Ghaziabad, India, under the co-sponsorship of the Indian Ghaziabad Society for the Scientific Study of Self-Reliance, the Juche Idea Study Society of Ghaziabad, India, and the Society for the Study of the Juche Philosophy of Meerut University of India.

A report and speeches were made at the seminar.

B.M. Jauhari, secretary general of the Indian Ghaziabad Society for the Scientific Study of Self-Reliance and Doctor of M.M.H. College of Meerut University of India, said in his report titled "The Juche Philosophy Is Man-Centered Philosophy":

The Juche philosophy is a new one founded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

As a man-centered philosophy, the Juche philosophy is, indeed, a great one. It places the dignity and value of man on the highest plane by perfectly explaining the essential characteristics of man and giving a new exposition of his position and role. Herein lies the great feat performed by the Juche philosophy.

The principal of S.D. College of Meerut University in his speech stressed that the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il Sung is successfully carried forward by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Meanwhile, an Indian National Joint University Seminar on the Juche Idea and Three Transformations was held in New Delhi on Feb. 7 under the sponsorship of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.

At the seminar an opening address was made by Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, and congratulatory speeches were made by the mayor of New Delhi and the assistant vice chancellor of Delhi University.

T.B. Mukherjee, director general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, delivered a report under the title "Let Us Further Develop Transformation of Nature, Society and Man to Vigorously Press Ahead with the Building of a New Independent Society".

Basing himself on the exposition that the three transformations are the main sphere of social development, the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il clarified in an all-round way their mutual relations to give a new formulation of the law of social development.

The basic point in the study and dissemination of the Juche idea is to deeply study and propagate works of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Kim Jong Il. At the same time, we should widely study, introduce and propagate successes and experience gained in the building of a new society by applying the Juche idea.

We should devote greater strength and wisdom to the study and dissemination of the Juche idea for the Indian people.

Celebrations for 45th Birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il

Messages of Greetings

Messages of greetings came to Secretary Kim Jong Il, from Mr. Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, Mr. Herving Chung, chairman of the Caribbean National Movement, Mr. Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South West Africa People's Organization, Mr. Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras, Mr. Jose Pedro Cardozo, chairman, Mr. Reinaldo Gargano, secretary-general, and Mr. Jose Diaz, international secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, on the occasion of his 45th birthday.

Functions

- A get-together meeting held at the Academy of Social Science under the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party
- A friendship meeting at the "Abrasevic" Art Troupe Theatre in Yugoslavia
- An evening of Korean culture held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- Film shows at the Karl Marx University of Leipzig and at the Rundkino Cinema House in Dresden, the German Democratic Republic
- Celebration meetings held by the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association
- A celebration and lecture meeting at the high travelling school in Brons, Denmark
- A lecture meeting and a film show at the extracurricular school of Roskilde University, Denmark
- A seminar on the noble virtues and wise guidance of the Secretary held at the Vaasa group for the study of the Juche idea in Finland on Feb. 16
- A Korean film week held in Vaasa, Finland
- Friendship sports games held in Havana, Cuba
- A lecture arranged by the Juche Idea Study Society of Delhi, India
- Lectures on the subject "His Excellency Dear Kim Jong Il Is an Outstanding and Tested Leader Guiding the Revolution and Construction along the Road of Victory" given at the Juche Idea Study Society of India, the Indian Youth Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Juche Philosophy Study Committee of India and the Loumbila Farm in Burkina Faso
- An "Evening of Pakistan-Korea Culture in Celebration of February" held at Islamabad Women's University in Pakistan
- A poem reciting, song and friendship meeting in Kathmandu under the sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association
- A book and photo exhibition and a film show in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- A photo exhibition and a film show at the Kabul Music Hall in Afghanistan
- A meeting for poem recitation in Guinea under the auspices of the Guinean Writers Association
- A lecture, photo exhibition and Korean film week organized in Ogou Province, Togo
- A lecture and film show at Mukomba House of Culture in Midland Province, Zimbabwe
- A lecture at the Ouagadougou Higher Technical School in Burkina Faso
- A Korean film week and a lecture in Dese and Kombolchya cities of Ethiopia
- A seminar on the noble virtues and wise guidance of the Secretary held at the group for the study of the great Juche philosophy in Sierra Leone on Feb. 9
- A seminar on the noble virtues and wise leadership of the Secretary held at the group for the study of the great Juche philosophy in Sierra Leone
- A lecture given at University of Burundi by the head of the history chair of the university
- A lecture on the subject "Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il Is an Outstanding Leader Successfully Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Cause of Juche" given in Accra, Ghana
- A photo exhibition and a film show at the Ghana Institute of Journalism
- A film show in Yaounde, Cameroon
- Photo exhibitions at the Algeria-Korea Friendship Agricultural Cooperative and the Chollima Agro-Scientific Institute of Tanzania
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the members of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association held a seminar on the subject "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Is the Great Thinker and Theoretician of Our Time" on Feb. 13
- A seminar on the subject "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Is the Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician" organized on Feb. 8 at the group of Central African youth for the study of Kimilsungism
- Photo exhibitions, film shows, celebration meetings, friendship gatherings and other functions held in Finland, Pakistan, Cyprus, Norway, Thailand, Senegal, Uganda and Jamaica
- Sports games, a photo exhibition and a film show in Namgang Construction Station of the restoration for earthquake damage of Damar Province, the Yemen Arab Republic
- Photo exhibitions, book and photo exhibitions, photo and handicraft exhibitions, Korean film weeks and other colorful functions held in the Congo, Uganda, Mali, Portugal, Cameroon, Somalia, Malta, Tanzania, Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau, Central Africa, Zaire, Mozambique, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Peru
- Film shows held at the Nepalese National Press Club Building, the Koba Farm of Dubreka Province, Guinea, the First Communication Regiment under the Zimbabwean National Army Headquarters, the Headquarters of the Navy and Luanda Naval Base of Angola, Antate Guest House of Benin, the First Motorized Infantry Brigade of the Mozambican Liberation People's Army, Kafwe Barracks of the Zambian National Service Army, Beni Slimane County, Medea Province, Algeria and at the Ibato Air Base of Madagascar.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement at a news briefing in Pyongyang on Mar. 19 for Korean and foreign reporters.

Follows an unofficial translation of the statement:

Some time ago the U.S. Department of State expressed its intention to ease the restrictions on contacts with us and allow and encourage U.S. diplomats to have conversations and dialogues with our diplomats within the limited ground.

On Mar. 9, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State disclosed that it would allow its diplomats to have sincere dialogues with diplomats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and this means the modification of the U.S. guiding principle in contacting with us.

We pay attention to this step by the U.S. side, considering it as an affirmative one.

Dialogues and negotiations are the main method of solving problems in a peaceful way and it is invariable stand of the government of our Republic to peacefully settle the various complicated problems relating to the situation on the Korean Peninsula through dialogues and negotiations.

With a view to relaxing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating favourable preconditions for a peaceful solution to the reunification problem of the country, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly offered to hold the DPRK-U.S. talks and the tripartite talks between us, the United States and south Korea and waited patiently for the affirmative reply from the United States and south Korea.

It could be welcomed that the United States has expressed its intention to allow its officials, though limited ground, to have conversations with us by easing its previous limitations to a certain extent. We are ready to respond to this with sincerity.

We are ready to approach and have conversations with United States officials without imposing any restrictions on places, formalities or levels.

It is our hope that if the two sides make such contacts and have sincere conversations with goodwill and broadmindedness, they could find out the clues to dispel each other's misunderstanding and settle the complicated and entangled Korea-U.S. relations and would lead to many-sided honest conversations on a broader way which will be conducive to detente on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Speech of Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam

Kim Yong Nam, vice premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the second-day session of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on Latin American and Caribbean Problems which was held in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana.

Pointing to the United States' dastardly manoeuvres to overthrow the Sandinist revolutionary regime in Nicaragua, he stressed:

The Korean people vehemently denounce the aggressive and interventionist schemes of the United States against the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua as a wanton infringement upon the internationally recognized independence and territorial integrity of a sovereign state and a grave crime wrecking peace and security in the Central American and Caribbean region.

The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the just cause of the fraternal Nicaraguan people who have risen as one to defend the political independence and dignity of the country. It has become an irresistible trend of the times to advance toward sovereignty and independence, progress and peace.

The Reagan administration must accede to the just demand of countries in this region for a peaceful solution of the Central American problem and renounce at once its policy of aggression and intervention against the Nicaraguan people.

Today the countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region are struggling against all forms of domination and subjugation and for national liberation and for defence of independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people warmly hail the battle success of the patriotic people of El Salvador and express full support for and militant solidarity with them in the struggle for genuine democratic freedom and liberation.

The Korean people voice full support for and firm solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people in the struggle to firmly safeguard the gains of the revolution, smashing repeated aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the United States.

We also support the struggle of the Argentine and Panamanian peoples to defend independence and sovereignty and the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for national independence and liberation.

We support the initiative of the six-nation group including Mexico and Argentina to restrict the arms race, check the militarisation of space and freeze nuclear explosion, the proposals of Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador to establish a nuclear-free zone in Latin America and the proposal of Brazil to convert the South Atlantic Ocean into a peace, nuclear-free zone.

We expose the fact that the United States is viciously pursuing the "two Koreas" policy in the Far East, Korea in particular, and extremely aggravating the situation of the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean people will positively contribute to realizing the noble cause of the non-aligned movement by strengthening in every way solidarity with the peoples of the Latin American and Caribbean region.

The non-aligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation in a many-sided way to achieve economic liberation and further accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

A special ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation will be held in Pyongyang in June in accordance with the decision of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit Conference.

Our government of the DPRK attaches great importance to this meeting and is briskly conducting preparations so that the meeting may bear fine fruit.

We will make every possible effort so that the special ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation, the first in the history of the non-aligned movement, may be a significant meeting practically conducive to developing in scope South-South cooperation with the positive cooperation of all countries interested in it.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should struggle from their position on a broad scale to frustrate the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and render assistance of all forms to help the Nicaraguan people and other people in this region defend their independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, the member states of the non-aligned movement should take positive steps to more thoroughly isolate the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes which are acting as the shock force of aggression at the zealous instigation of the United States.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever firmly support and encourage the just cause of the peoples in this region to defend the independence and sovereignty of their countries and peace and security in this region and struggle shoulder to shoulder with them.

Team Spirit 87: Another Preliminary Nuclear War against DPRK

—E-4-B "Commanding Aircraft for Total N-War" Shows up for the First Time—

Team Spirit 87, virtually the largest joint military exercises in world history, was kicked off on Feb. 19 to last until early May, mobilizing more than 200,000 U.S. and south Korean troops to climax in late March.

Particularly noteworthy in this year's war game is that E-4-B aircraft called a "commanding airplane for a total nuclear war" for the first time in the history of the 12th Team Spirit series, appeared at Yokota AFB in Japan, which is widely considered a transit air base from the U.S. mainland for the Team Spirit military exercises on the Korean Peninsula. (Asahi Shimbun, Mar. 19)

Fujii Haruo, a Japanese military expert, put it this way: "Team Spirit is deepening its nature year by year not as a joint military drill in Korea but as the one staged in accordance with American world strategy. Apparently E-4-B's appearance shows the nature of the war game as one conceived in supposition of a total nuclear war."

Since the beginning of Team Spirit 87, various aircraft types have turned up at Yokota AFB including the C-5, C-21, UH-1, F-16, A-4, A-10, C-9, P-3-C, WC-135, KC-10, and the KC-135 and in the past month, according to Asahi Shimbun.

The U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command did not give details of the current war game, except for an announcement about its period and outline, presumably for fear of growing accusation by world opinion on the one hand, and of stimulating the DPRK on the other.

However, there seems to have been no change in the aggressive and provocative nature of the Team Spirit war game series in view of its size, and deployment of new ammunitions and weapons.

The Team Spirit series of joint war games which have been annually staged since 1976 have been vehemently accused by the DPRK and many other countries as a preliminary nuclear war game and a nuclear test war based on the supposition of the first nuclear and conventional attack on the DPRK.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg says: "U.S. planning has always been based on a readiness to initiate nuclear operations in the event of conflict. For that purpose, nuclear weapons have always been stored in (south) Korea as well."

"Fiscal 1984 - 1988 Defense Guidance", a classified Pentagon document, calls for the American first strikes on the DPRK in case of contingency, and American senior officials have repeatedly threatened to use nuclear weapons against it.

What proves more clearly the aggressive nature of the Team Spirit maneuvers is that the United States has adopted the "air-land battle doctrine" to the Korean theatre since 1983 and has conducted simulated nuclear attacks on the DPRK in accordance with this doctrine.

This doctrine aims at "destruction of armed forces in the rear in the early stage of war" by intensively mobilizing air and land armed forces, on the basis of the supposition that a new war would be a total war including conventional, nuclear, biochemical and electronic warfare in a broad combat area.

In accordance with this doctrine, nuclear backpacks, which can be carried by special commandos into the rear of the DPRK, began to be deployed in the war game from 1985 in a simulated tactical nuclear attack on Pyongyang, and a nuclear-capable Lance missile battery is said to have been introduced in south Korea at the beginning of this year to improve the nuclear attack capabilities.

3-Way Mil. Alliance Further Strengthened

As the Team Spirit series are yearly stepped up in size, and in the mobilization of troops and newest type of weapons, a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military axis has been formed as an Asian version of the NATO alliance, aggravating conflicts and tension in this region of the world.

Since 1981 Japan has been more overtly involved in the Team Spirit series of war games on the basis of a Ron-Yasu-Chun hawkish trio, though the Japanese Self-Defence Forces are banned by the constitution to be dispatched abroad.

Plainclothes officers of JSDF, however, began to participate in Team Spirit 83 (1983) as "observers" and Japanese and south Korean military cadets have accumulated mutual exchanges for joint operations in case of "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Meanwhile, Washington-Tokyo joint ground, air and naval drills have become routine in Kyushu, Shikoku, Tohoku and Hokkaido in Japan since then just prior to the Team Spirit war game.

This year, too, U.S. - Japan joint commanding exercise was staged at Sendai base in the northeastern part of the Japanese mainland, participated in by 1,300 soldiers each from both sides from Jan. 18 to 30.

It was coincided with a similar military drill held in Hokkaido from Jan. 28 to Feb. 10, which was followed by the Feb. 12-Mar. 1 "in-the-snow operation in the cold region" in Aomori and Hokkaido by the U.S. army stationed in south Korea and Okinawa.

South Korea's joint chief of staff came to Japan on Feb. 19 to "observe" the Washington-Tokyo joint military exercises in Aomori and Hokkaido.

Those U.S. forces which joined in the U.S. - Japan joint drills, needless to say, were directly mobilized into Team Spirit 87 soon after them.

This vividly shows a virtual completion of the three-way military alliance among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

American soldiers, armed in full combat gear, arrive at an air base in the central region of south Korea after a long flight from the U.S. mainland to take part in Team Spirit 86, provocative U.S.-south Korea joint war game, last year.

Chronological Table of "Team Spirit" War Games

Period	Number of Troops Involved	Main American Units	Operations
Jun. 10–20 1976	46,000 (40,000 S. Korean troops and 6,000 GI's)	the ninth amphibious brigade, Okinawa, the 1st marine air wing	combined landing operation co-denamed "Beacon Cherry"
Mar.28–Apr.13 1977	87,000 (74,000 S. Korean troops and 13,000 GI's)	the 18th Tactical Fighter Group, Okinawa, the 9th amphibious brigade, the 1st marine air wing, carrier Midway	combined landing operations
Mar.7–17 1978	149,000 (107,000 S. Korean troops and 42,000 GI's)	the 25th infantry division, a Lance missile battery, the 9th regiment of the 3rd marine division, an F-111 squadron	combined landing operations; river-crossing operation; Lance missile-firing, air-sea joint warfare; emergency aircraft take-off and landing on expressways
Mar.1–17 1979	168,000 (112,000 S. Korean troops and 56,000 GI's)	the marimes-Okinawa, the 1st marine air wing, an F-15 squadron, an F-111-A-7 wing, a Lance missile battery, B-52 flight, the 25th infantry division	combined landing drills; Lance missile-firing drill, air-ground joint warfare
Mar.1–Apr.20 1980	154,000 (100,000 S. Korean troops and 54,000 GI's)	a Midway carrier group, the 25th division, 9th amphibious brigade-Okinawa, 100 marine aircraft, 600 air force planes from the U.S. mainland and an F-4 wing from Alaska	naval task force operation; anti-submarine warfare; river-crossing, landing, air force scrambling, air-to-ground warfare
Feb.1–Apr.10 1981	161,500 (100,000 S. Korean troops and 61,500 GI's)	marines-Okinawa, F-15, F-111 squadrons, 25th infantry division, a battalion of the 7th infantry division, E-3As, over 700 warplanes, 7th fleet vessels	combined landing; river-crossing; air-dropping, anti-submarine warfare, NBC warfare
Feb.12–Apr.14 1982	166,600 (102,000 S. Korean troops and 64,600 GI's)	3rd marine division-Okinawa, 25th infantry division, F-15, B-52 units, warplanes from the Philippines and Midway-carried warplanes	landing operations; river-crossing, air-ground joint warfare; electronics NBC warfare; warfare
Feb.1–mid-April 1983	191,000 (118,000 S. Korean troops and 73,000 GI's)	6th army units, 1st army command; 7th infantry division; 82nd airborne division, 25th infantry division, 7th fleet units, 3rd marine division-Okinawa, 43rd strategic air wing (Guam-based B-52s), Enterprise-and Midway-based warplanes	three-divisional warfare; nuclear warfare
Feb.1–mid-April 1984	207,000 (147,150 S. Korean troops and 59,850 GI's)	an army division command; an infantry brigade task force; a brigade command; a landing task force; a battleship group of 7th fleet; UH 60 helicopter	air-land battle doctrine applied to Korean theatre for the first time
Feb.1–May 1 1985	more than 200,000 (133,000 S. Koreans and 67,000 GI's)	a carrier battleship group; Okinawa-based Green Beret unit	NBC warfare; full-dress air-land battle
Feb.10–mid-April 1986	more than 200,000 (130,000 S. Koreans and 70,000 GI's)	"	NBC warfare; full-dress air-land battle; commanding, control, information system management drills
Feb.19–May 1987	more than 200,000 (130,000 S. Koreans and 70,000 GI's)	"	"

Chun Has Secret Plan to Stay in Power Till 2000 by Wirepulling His Successor

—U.S.-Based Korean Paper Scoops Confidential Document—

Gen. Chun Doo Hwan secretly planned to stay in power at least till 2000 by wirepulling his successor as president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party after the expiry of his term of office on Feb. 24, 1988.

This was disclosed by The New Korea (Feb. 26), a weekly Korean-language paper published by Koreans in the United States, which obtained a copy of a confidential document to study a programme for prolonging Chun's dictatorship.

The 40-page study report describes its aim as laying political foundations for Chun's continuous leadership after 1988, and is based on the premise that the DJP will continue exercising its authority under his guidance at least until 2000 so as to develop the present political system and his "ruling doctrine."

As a way of achieving these goals, the report calls for selection of a "next president" under the existing constitution, whom Chun himself should handpick and foster.

Chun's re-election as DJP president after an end of his "presidency" was cited as the next step. At the same time, his successor will assume the post of the party vice president, Chun's subordinate in the party hierarchy, and in this way, the report says, the "new head of state" will be placed in his firm grip.

Activated publicity work to improve Chun's image, the strengthening of the DJP, and suppressive steps to curb democratic movements are among the points the secret report considers necessary to support Chun's ambition.

Chun Doo Hwan is "President" of south Korea and concurrently president of the ruling party formed in 1980 when he seized power in a bloody military coup with U.S. support.

The existence of such a scheme has so far been pointed out on several occasions, but this was the first time that Chun's lust for lengthened power was brought to light in the form of a clandestine report.

The disclosure of the secret study report came as evidence that Chun Doo Hwan's repeated pledge to step down from the "presidency" is not aimed at "a peaceful transfer of power," but "a peaceful prolongation of power."

Political analysts say that the report will be useful in analysing how the authoritarian regime is going to cope with Seoul's worsening political climate and how Washington will react to it, though it is said to have been written by the Presidential Secretariat in August 1984.

The exposed document, titled "Study of Preparations for Peaceful Transfer of Power in 1988," consists of seven chapters—study purposes, selection and upbringing of a successor, intensification of Chun's leadership, reinforcement of the DJP, precarious political factors and measures against them, etc.

In the Third Chapter, a series of conditions for Chun's successor who will be wirepulled by him is closely examined. Emphasis is laid upon loyalty to Chun, without which, the report says, he will be unable to exercise his influence.

A person of middle-class origin is mentioned as another desirable condition, which will make it easier for Chun to control the military, as it is reluctant to follow a civilian successor.

In case an army man succeeds Chun, the report notes, he should get out of uniform as early as possible to cut relations with the military circles.

The type favored by the document as an heir apparent is an unambitious person in his 60s, because "Age can attenuate ambition and danger due to youthful enthusiasm and reduces the possiblity of a successor establishing close rapport with the military."

As for procedures for selecting a political inheritor, the report notes that three or four candidates for Chun's post should be informally designated in 1984 - 85, but it advises that the choice of an heir should not be made clear until a DJP conference for nominating a "presidential" candidate due to be held in the latter part of this year.

This chapter concludes with the following words; "This political plan should be based on the promise that the newly-elected president should agree in advance with the DJP president on major reshuffles and policies during his period of office."

In an attempt to ensure Chun's position as a behind-the-scenes strongman with the "next president" as his puppet, his leadership should be strengthened, the report urges, by creating a good image for himself by developing three-dimensional work – information work (mass media, etc.), administrative policies and the founding of private organizations.

The need to beef up the ruling party is also underlined, as Chun is to act as its president, bossing the "next head of state" or its vice president.

Problems which the report expects will destabilize Seoul's political situation up to Chun's stepdown are:
(1) an increase in the parliamentary seats of the (then) major opposition Democratic Korea Party;
(2) homecoming of Kim Dae Jung and a demand for lifting a ban on the political activities of the three Kims (Kim Dae Jung, Kim Young Sam and Kim Jong Pil);
(3) a call for a constitutional reform for a direct presidential election;
(4) intensification of political dissidents' anti-government movements;
(5) activities on the part of students, religionists, workers, etc.;
(6) increased criticism by mass media;
(7) a tendency within the military;
(8) split of the DJP on Chun's successor;
(9) regional emotion (the likelihood of a recurrence of a bloody incident like the one in Kwangju in 1980).

On the problem of the three Kims, the report suggests not to free them from the political restrictions till a "legally" fixed date, Jun. 30, 1988.

As for a political reform, it says, "People's concern for a call for a constitutional revision should be averted by means of adopting epochal measures on south-north questions, political revitalizations and other issues, domestic and abroad."

"If a demand for a constitutional reform increases to threaten political stability in spite of the afore-said measures, the present Constitution can be submitted to a plebiscite. If past experiences here and abroad can be any guide, a national referendum usually proves overwhelmingly in favor of the government," it added.

Arrests of Dissidents Follow Exposure of Press Censorship

Far Eastern Economic Review (Mar. 19, 1987)

It is no secret that South Korean newspapers receive regular government advice on how they should treat a particular story and even what page it should go on. But when an organisation of banned journalists devoted almost their entire 63-page underground magazine to a chronological listing of alleged official directives over a 10-month period, it set off a full-scale investigation.

In mid-December last year, police arrested two dissident newsmen said to have been involved in the publication, and also the working journalist who is alleged to have supplied them with their information. Official sources say the three will shortly face trial on charges under the tough National Security Law – the same draconian measures that have been used with increasing frequency against political activists.

Former Korean Reporters Association president Kim Tae Hong, 44, one-time *Chosun Ilbo* foreign deskman Shin Hong Bom, 45, and *Hankuk Ilbo* copy editor Kim Joo Eun, 32, could receive sentences of up to seven years' imprisonment if they are convicted. Shin and Kim Tae Hong both belong to the Council for Democratic Press Movement (CDPM), which began publishing the bi-monthly *Mahl (Words)* magazine two years ago in an effort to challenge government press controls.

Although past copies of the magazine have been seized and the editors sentenced to short periods in jail for spreading groundless rumours, it was the eighth issue published on 6 September 1986, which persuaded authorities to take sterner action. Titled "Conspiracy of Power and Press," it lays down detailed daily guidelines – or what officials prefer to call "request for cooperation" – reportedly given to local newspapers between October 1985 and August 1986.

Police seized thousands of copies before they could be circulated, but many more found their way through the underground network to interested readers, or have since been passed from hand to hand for photocopying.

Sources familiar with the case say the delay between the time the magazine was published and the arrest of the three journalists was due to the fact that police investigators were initially unaware who had supplied the list of nearly 600 directives. Kim Tae Hong and Shin were picked up on 10 and 12 December respectively, and Kim Joo Eun was taken to custody on 15 December.

> ***A good number of the published directives, however, had nothing to do with national security or foreign relations, but a lot to do with human-rights violations, student demonstrations and internal politics, specifically the comings and goings of the government's political nemesis, Kim Dae Jung.***

South Korean newspapers have so far barely mentioned the case, leading critics to claim that it too has fallen under official wraps. But the arrests have led to protests from the Committee to Protect Journalists, formed several years ago in New York, the Washington-based Newspaper Guild, which represents 40,000 news-industry employees in the US and Canada, and in a 22 January letter signed by 47 members of the US Congress.

Government officials insist that the words "guidelines" or "directives" are inappropriate, and say newspapers are merely advised when certain stories are deemed to be damaging to national security or to the conduct of foreign relations. But the final decision, they claim, is up to the editors. If the directives listed by *Mahl* are in fact credible, comparisons with what actually appeared in newspapers showed that editors complied about 75% of the time. On most other occasions they completely ignored the instructions.

Information Vice-Minister Choi Cheng Yoon, however, claimed much of *Mahl*'s list comprised "groundless rumours, without any basis of truth." Another official described it as "unauthentic and not complete." Although details of the indictment have yet to be made public, authorities maintain that the three detainees were not hit with the Naitonal Security Law for the act of actually publishing the alleged directives, but for specific passages which are said to have touched on state secrets.

If *Mahl*'s list is anything to go by, one particularly touchy area for the South Korean Government appears to be reports of secret contacts with North Korea. Other guidelines indicate a sensitivity to comparisons between South Korea and the Philippines situation (as evidenced by eight directives between 24 January and 11 February 1986), any story touching on the security-conscious South Korean military, and items dealing with the burgeoning trade relationship between South Korea and China.

A good number of the published directives, however, had nothing to do with national security of foreign relations, but a lot to do with human-rights violations, student demonstrations and internal politics, specifically the comings and goings of the government's political nemesis, Kim Dae Jung.

Formed in December 1984, the CDPM comprises about 80 journalists who were dismissed from their jobs during two crackdowns over the past decade. Shin was among 142 journalists from *Chosun Ilbo* and *Dong-A Ilbo* – the two oldest daily newspapers in the country – who launched a free-press movement against the Park Chung Hee regime in the mid-1970s. Fearful of government retaliation, publishers subsequently sacked all of the dissidents, claiming that their demands for a trade union threatened managerial and editorial control.

Not long after President Chun Doo Hwan assumed power in 1980, another 680 editors and journalists lost their jobs under a so-called Press Amalgamation Plan which saw 64 newspapers, newsagencies and radio and TV stations merged into 23 organisations. Individual ownership of the electronic media was forbidden, metropolitan newspapers were not permitted to base correspondents in provincial cities (leaving the government-run Yonhap newsagency as the sole source of provincial news) and only one newspaper was allowed for each rural centre.

Although the government provided ostensibly rational reasons for the move, including improved profits, an end to bribe-taking, and better salaries and benefits for journalists whose services were retained, dissident sources claim that many of those to lose their jobs – among them Kim Tae Hong – were on lists allegedly given to publishers by security agencies.

Only about 30 banned journalists have been reinstated over the past seven years. Many of the remainder have found employment with small publishing houses, or work as freelancers or translators. Officials maintain there are no legal limitations to newspapers taking more of the newsmen back, but they say most already have a full staff. Such a move might also invite unwanted official attention. As one former editor put it: "They could take us, but I don't think they want to take the risk. Most of them are conformist. We are regarded as dissidents."

Emblem of 13th World Youth Fest. Decided

Emblem of the 13th World Youth Festival

The emblem of the 13th World Youth Festival due to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989 has been decided.

It consists of five leaves, earth, a pigeon and the letters of Pyongyang. The pegion's feathers form the number "13", indicating the 13th World Youth Festival.

At the proposal of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the First Session of the International Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held from Feb. 5-8 in Moscow decided to hold the festival in Pyongyang in summer 1989.

The theme of the festival will be "For anti-imperialists, solidarity, peace and friendship."

On Mar. 3 the Korean preparatory committee was organized and Choe Ryong Hae of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was appointed as chairman of the preparatory committee.

Preparatory work for the festival is now under way in Pyongyang.

20 Mil.-Yr.-Old Fish Fossil Found

Fossils of sardine, anchovy and flatfish dating back to nearly 20 million years ago have been recently discovered in Korea.

They were found by teachers and students of Tachon College of Geological Prospecting in South Hamgyong Province in the course of studying the geological composition of the east coastal areas of Korea.

The sardine fossil is 15 centimetres long in total except the tail part, and its backbone has some 40 joints.

The anchovy fossil is 11 centimetres long; the head 2.5 and the tail 1.6 centimetres. The anchovy, with 45 backbone joints, has its clear outline preserved.

A big flatfish fossil is 18 centimetres long; the head 2.5 and the tail 3.2 centimetres.

It has 36 backbone joints and its dorsal and ventral fins are conspicuous.

A small flatfish fossil is 5.2 centimetres long and 2.5 centimetres wide.

The fossil sardine, anchovy and flatfish are little different from the present families in view of the characteristic features of their appearance and bone structure and the places where they were found lying.

The discovery of fossil fishes has confirmed the fact that sardine, anchovy and flatfish exhibited in the coastal waters of Korea about 20 million years before, too.

Previously, these fish fossils have been known in the world only to be in the sea off Chile and in the western part of Africa.

The recent discovery of sardine, anchovy and flatfish fossils is of weighty significance in deciding the age and studying its characteristics in the history of the geological development of the east coastal area of Korea and studying the global distribution of extinct animals and plants and developing their study.

Traditional Medicinal Classics Translated Into Modern Korean

"*Hyangyakjipsongbang*," a traditional medicinal classic, was translated into modern Korean and published recently in Korea.

This is one of the valuable legacies of traditional medicine. It is an encyclopedic book of traditional medicine giving a comprehensive compilation of the successes achieved in the development of Korean traditional medicine and the experiences gained in the course of folk remedy and prevention of diseases in the 15th century.

This book consists largely of the parts of clinical treatment and traditional pharmacology.

The part of clinical treatment includes achievements in the development of Korean traditional medicine to that date and excellent methods of treatment, prescription and folk remedy, acupuncture and moxa cautery. And the part of traditional pharmacology is a consummation of result in researches into traditional medicines (Korean medicinal herbs).

Hyangyakjipsongbang contains a wide range of methods of treatment, prescription and folk remedy which were developed for thousands of years to suit the habits and physique of Koreans.

It is highly estimated and used as a valuable reference book in the clinical practice of traditional medicine still today for its practical significance and culture-historical value.

Legend

Formation of Koguryo and King Kojumong (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

A few days later King Kumwa inspected the horses, and noticed that the sorrel was suddenly becoming thinner. But he could not understand why, and said: "This horse is ill, I think. Get rid of it."

Kojumong decided to have the horse. He led it to his home and took the needle out of its gum. He then fed it with every care. It became a sleek steed again.

Now that he had succeeded in obtaining a horse, as advised by his mother, Kojumong set to and finally found three assistants called Oi, Mari and Hyopbu.

Kojumong made all necessary arrangements for his departure, before he went and bade his mother farewell.

"Mother, I am leaving now."

"But you've forgotten still one more thing," said his mother quietly. "If you are to build a state, you should pay attention to farming. Therefore, you must carry grain seeds with you."

The mother gave her son the grain seeds she had already procured. He accepted them and made another bow to her.

That night Kojumong and his followers escaped from Puyo unobserved.

King Kumwa learned of this later and told his sons to pursue them at once.

Leading his troops, Taeso began the chase.

Kojumong and his three men steadily rode on horseback and reached the Omche River. There they halted. No bridge spanned the river, and no boat was to be seen.

The Puyo troops were pursuing Kojumong and his colleagues, and the hoofbeats of their horses became louder.

"We are destined to die here," lamented the men who had accompanied Kojumong. But he did not lose heart.

"We'll not die", said Kojumong emphatically, and shouted on the riverside with his whip held high. "Kojumong, the grandson of the Lord of Heaven and also of the Dragon King, is in danger now. Let the heaven and the earth help me."

Kojumong struck the river with his uplifted whip for all he was worth. In a flash untold numbers of fish and tortoises emerged from under the river to form a bridge.

"The heavens helped us. Hurry up, and let us cross the river."

Kojumong and his party were rescued from danger. The troops of Puyo hastily took the bridge across which Kojumong and his men had gone. But the fish and tortoises scattered in all directions, and the Puyo troops were all drowned in the river.

Kojumong and his men were happy to cross the river save and sound, and rested under a tree. A dove came flying to them. Soon Kojumong realized that it had been sent by his mother. He caught it and looked into its mouth to find that it contained barley seeds. Only then did Kojumong realize that he had forgotten them when he left. He once again bowed deeply to his mother who was far away for the barley seeds he received.

Kojumong and his party finally reached the Piryu River. He picked out a place blessed with good mountains and clear springs and consulted Oi, Mari and Hyopbu about what should be done to build a state.

At that time a number of strangers appeared before Kojumong. They were ready for hunting.

A handsome middle-aged man approached Kojumong.

"I think that you've come from afar. I am Songyang, King of Piryu State. As you have set foot on my land, you are to be my subjects from now on," said King Songyang in a peremptory voice.

Kojumong was distressed to hear this. He had nowhere to go now and had no other choice but to found a state there and be its king. He thought that he ought to fight with King Songyang. He said:

"Nonsense! I am not your subject but the king of this place. I tell you to withdraw."

The two opponents decided to fight. King Songyang said: "Let us have a contest. The winner will be king."

Kojumong readily agreed.

The competition began with them transforming themselves. King Songyang changed into a pheasant or into a deer which ran back and forth. But Kojumong turned into a hawk to catch the pheasant or into a wolf to pull down the deer.

King Songyang realized that he could not win the game, and challenged Kojumong to archery. He again agreed to the King's proposal.

King Songyang suggested hanging a deer upside down ten steps away and hitting its navel. He was the first to shoot with the bow. But the arrow missed the target.

Kojumong hung a small ring a hundred steps away and hit it in the clout, breaking it to pieces.

King Songyang dared not compete with Kojumong any longer. So he decided to boast of his treasures.

"The king of a country is empowered to enforce national laws. I have a mysterious drum and trumpet sent to me by heaven. When they sound, all the world is at my disposal. Certainly, you have not treasures like mine," said King Songyang joyfully.

"I have such a trumpet and drum, too. Let us see tomorrow whose treasures are good," replied Kojumong with confidence.

That night Kojumong had Oi, Mari and Hyopbu steal the drum and trumpet, and painted them black lest King Songyang should recognize them.

Because he had lost his treasures, the king could produce nothing of the kind the next day.

"Do you still dare to insist that you are the king?" demanded Kojumong sternly.

But King Songyang would not give in. He declared:

"We can judge from the royal palace who was the first to be the king in this part of the world. I propose that each of us look round the other's royal palace, before settling our contest."

King Songyang had a large old palace, whereas Kojumong had not even the site for a king's palace. He was worried now. Oi said quietly: "Don't worry too much. We will cut hollow trees with which to build the royal palace. Then, King Songyang will be struck dumb with surprise."

Oi hit upon a really novel idea. They built the mansion with rotten wood in one day.

The following day King Songyang was astonished to see Kojumong's palace supported by hollow pillars, and took to his heels without so much as saying a word.

But the King would not yield.

One day Kojumong caught a large white deer and hung it head foremost over Haewon (the name of a place at that time) before chanting a spell.

"I'll set you free if you make a heavy rain fall and inundate the whole of Piryu land."

On hearing what Kojumong said, the white deer began to weep plaintively. Its cries finally echoed as far as the sky.

As a result, the heavens let the rain pour down for seven days. It laid the whole country under water. The people of Piryu State and King Songyang trembled with fear and surrendered to Kojumong finally.

Now, Kojumong struck the water with a whip, and the flood vanished in a twinkling.

(Continued on page 7)

Compositions Written by Korean Students in Japan (4)

My Grandmother

Korean school children singing a song at a cultural festival

(Continued from No. 1,329 issue)

Nobody can stop time passing.

My grandmother, who was over 70 years old, was unable to live alone, but reluctant to leave her home. "I won't come. I want to live alone," she cried, but we forced her to move in with us.

She used to ask me to read her the Korean language newspaper "Choson Shinbo", and when I finished reading she would take a sigh, look out of the window at the sky and say one day our homeland will be reunified, but she would add, "I don't think it will happen in my lifetime. If it did, I would like to go back to my hometown, where I was brought up, and speak to my relatives.'

One day someone who knew about her desire to visit her hometown in south Korea told her that she could visit south Korea easily if she changed her nationality from Korea to "Republic of Korea" and he advised her to do so.

However, she refused to listen to him and said that she did not recognize south Korean government. My grandmother has wanted the reunification of the country for a long time and has abstained from visiting south Korea.

One day my grandmother and I went to a public bath, where she met a woman who looked Korean and began to talk to her in a friendly manner.

Whenever she met Korean children attending Japanese schools she would always tell them to learn their mother tongue.

Once when she was watching a TV news program, in which Marcos of the Philippines appeared, she clenched her fist and said "That is a very bad person. He is just like Syngman Rhee."

My mother told me afterwards that when the April 19 Popular Uprising occurred in south Korea in 1960 and Syngman Rhee appeared in a TV, my grandmother switched off the TV saying "God damn you! Syngman Rhee."

In August this year (1986), while she was in hospital longing for my grandfather to return from a visit to the homeland (the DPRK), she died. My grandfather had hesitated about going to the homeland because he was concerned about her. However, she had urged to go and told him not to worry.

When my young uncle moved to Yokohama for his job, she told him that he must accomplish all that he could and work for reunification.

My grandmother died without seeing my grandfather and without visiting her hometown. Whenever I think of this it breaks my heart.

She loved us all very much. Now I can no longer talk with her and listen to her stories.

Whenever we went to a demonstration, she seemed to envy us. When the Pyongyang Students Art Troupe came, my grandmother was unable to go and watch their performance. When we came back, she asked me "Were they pretty? If I didn't have sore legs, I would have gone and seen them." I'll never forget her expression.

My grandmother's story has parallels with the sufferings undergone by the entire Korean nation in the 20th century.

As her granddaughter and a third generation Korean living in Japan, I am determined to bury her remains in the soil of her hometown in the south of Korea, one day when the country has been reunified.

(Choe Myong Suk, 1st grader of the Osaka Korean Senior High School)

5th April Spring Friendship Art Fest. to Be Held in Pyongyang

The Fifth "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" will open in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the threshold of April 15.

The festival will be participated in by more than 100 art organizations consisting of excellent actors and actresses including well-known prize winners at international contests from over 70 countries of five continents.

Colorful programs which have long since been prepared by art organizations of many countries will be put on the stage of the festival which will be divided into the music and dance group and the circus group.

The festival will contribute to the strengthening and development of friendship and solidarity and cultural exchange and bonds among men of literature and art of various countries of the world on the basis of the noble idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Commencement of Choson Univ. Held

Graduates of Choson Univ.

The 29th graduation ceremony was held on Mar. 17 in the auditorium of Choson University, the only overseas university of the DPRK, in a suburb of Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made a congratulatory speech at the commencement. Chairman Han is the honorary university president.

Referring to the generation change among resident Koreans, the chairman stressed the importance of keeping a national identity. He said the graduates would play an important role in Chongryun activities, defending democratic national rights, working toward the reunification of homeland and contributing to the prosperity of socialist Korea.

President Nam Si U of the university followed Chairman Han's speech. Congratulatory messages from various organs and universities of the DPRK were conveyed at the ceremony.

Three graduates were awarded the "Prize of Honorable Kim Il Sung Youth" by the DPRK government, and several graduates were commended by the Educational Committee of the DPRK and the Chongryun CSC. Diplomas were awarded to all the graduates.

The commencement was participated in by the vice chairmen, directors of Chongryun CSC, and other responsible people from other Chongryun organizations. Staff members and undergraduates as well as parents of the graduates attended the ceremony.

Many graduates will go on to work at various Chongryun organizations such as Korean schools, publishing and trading companies, banks, etc. Some will study abroad.

There are seven four-year faculties which include literature, foreign languages, history and geography, political economy, management, science and engineering. There is also a two-year teachers' training department (a teachers course, music, art, physical education, a kindergartner course) and a post-graduate course.

Choson University was founded in 1956.

Earlier on Mar. 8, 11, 14, and 15 graduation ceremonies of Korean high schools were held.

Chongryun manages 154 Korean schools throughout Japan from primary schools to a university, while also operating 66 kindergartens and nurseries.

(Continued from page 6)

King Songyang and the people of Piryu State were delivered from the flood and they all knelt to Kojumong.

"I was silly. Please take charge of the land and people of Piryu State from this moment onward."

Kojumong said to the people of Piryu State with a majestic air: "You are told to obey my orders from now on."

They bowed their heads before him once again.

The next day dark clouds gathered over Mt. Kollyong and it was plunged in darkness. Then there came the sound of a great many people building a mansion there.

"Heaven is building a royal palace for me," Kojumong said quietly.

In no time the clouds dispersed, and sure enough, there stood a huge palace.

The following day Kojumong sat himself on a throne with the help of Oi, Mari and Hyopbu.

"Our country is named Great Koguryo," Kojumong declared. And he was called King Tongmyong, the first King of Koguryo.

As can be seen, the Koguryo people boasted that their country was created by a superhuman man.

(Concluded)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Feb.12—Feb.25)

Feb. 12

* A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae Ho, chairman of its Central Committee to the Soviet Union.

Feb. 14

* A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party (KSDP) headed by Kim Tae Sop, vice chairman of its Central Committee to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Feb. 18

* Kim Yong Nam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister to Yugoslavia and India.
* A Korean government trade delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gu to Socialist Ethiopia.
* A delegation of the journal Kunroja headed by its editor-in-chief Kim Yong Hak to Cuba and the German Democratic Republic.

Feb. 21

* A Korean Trade Union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to attend the 18th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions.
* A Korean government delegation headed by Kim Yong Sop, vice minister of foreign affairs to Uganda.

Feb. 25

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
* A DPRK government delegation headed by minister of post and telecommunications Kim Yong Chae to Angola.
* A DPRK government cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol to Bulgaria and Algeria.
* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union to the GDR.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK And Foreign Countries (Feb. 15—Feb. 19)

Feb. 15

* An agreement on cooperation between the Korea-Poland Friendship Association and the Poland-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Pyongyang.

Feb. 19

* A 1987-88 protocol on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was signed in Moscow. **(KCNA)**

The American Response to the Crisis in S. Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Why should this be the case? For reasons of space we may simply cite the following decision rules for American policy in Korea, and then elaborate on them a bit:

–(1) South Korea's strategic position is more important than human rights and democratization, because Korea is the front-yard of Japan's defense;

–(2) Americans in official position have never thought Koreans capable of democracy;

–(3) South Korea has become an important industrial base in the American-managed global division of labor;

–(4) The experiences of China (1949), Vietnam (1975), and Iran (1979) have taught a lesson that no administration wins an election after the "loss" of such a country.

Strategic logic regarding the Korean peninsula was hammered out in the late 1940s, and has never changed. The Americans who favored an American commitment to Korea were the same ones who urged the revival of the Japanese industrial base, and a linking (actually a re-linking) of the Korean economy to Japan. South Korea could be both a front-yard for Japan's defense, and a peripheral economy supplying food, raw materials, and light industrial goods at low labor cost. The Kennedy administration was particularly adamant on this economic linkage, and thus brought tremendous pressure on the ROK to normalize relations with Japan. Thus it was the liberal administrations of Truman and Kennedy that defined the strategic importance of Korea as a joint matter of power (opposition to communist expansion) and plenty (hooking the Korean economy up with the international division of labor).

Some more conservative Americans in the military, including Gen. Douglas MacArthur, did not want to defend southern Korea in a time of general war, thinking it a bad place to fight the Soviets. That changed during and after the Korean War, however, so that today South Korea is something like a wholly-owned subsidiary of the American Army; in bureaucratic struggles within the American state the Army's interest in Korea carries much weight, as shown by its defeat of Carter's troop withdrawal policy. Korea is perhaps the only country in the world where the Army can carry out enormous war games, including simulated battlefield nuclear exercises, without worrying about domestic public opinion. Army men from privates to generals also love the creature comforts of the ROK, especially the young girls supplied to them by the thousands.

In recent years South Korea has gained status in American strategy, moving from a major to a vital interest – at least according to Secretary of Defense Weinberger. But Koreans can hardly be happy with the reason for this upgrading: Weinberger's plans for fighting a nuclear war through the doctrine of "horizontal escalation," that is, responding to a Soviet attack in areas of our own choosing. A war in the Middle East might thus mean escalation to the use of nuclear weapons in Korea. In any case, South Korea has become an important American nuclear base in the Far East, in part because of resistance to the deployment of such weapons in Japan. This change in Korea's status has been reflected in recent Soviet policy statements, especially Gorbachev's important speech in Vladivostok in September 1986, and is an important element behind the recent Soviet-North Korean rapprochement.

If such considerations place global strategy ahead of democracy and human rights, it is also true that our second decision rule reinforces the first. Americans in official capacities have always–privately if not publicly–denigrated Korean capabilities for democracy. American support for the establishment of Japan's protectorate in Korea in 1905 was based in part on Theodore Roosevelt's idea that Koreans could not govern themselves or sustain their independence, just as the same biases underlay Franklin Roosevelt's idea for a post-World War II Korean "trusteeship."

In recent years one American pundit after another has hastened to say that we really should not expect much from the ROK, because Koreans have an authoritarian, Confucian tradition. This is routinely reported as if it were a fact, without asking how Japan, with its Confucian tradition, India with its authoritarian past, or indeed Western Europe with its absolutist past, evolved into democracies. Secretary of State Shultz took this argument one step further during his visit to Seoul in 1986, saying that the "yellow revolution" in the Philippines would have no counterpart in South Korea, because unlike the Philippines Korea has no democratic tradition. To say that Shultz was blithely unaware of how deeply humiliating and insulting such remarks were to any Korean, is merely to underline the combination of ignorance and contempt with which such Americans view Korea.

The same callousness and insensitivity may be seen in the behavior of Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who visited Japan and called on it to increase its military capabilities, at the precise time that Education Minister Fujio Masayuki created a scandal by using racial epithets to denigrate Koreans, even going so far as to hold Koreans responsible for their own colonization. It is often said that Weinberger loves Japan almost as much as his own country; in any case he loves it enough to think that Japan's nuclear defense should be based in Korea.

Now, in fact Koreans have shown a devotion to democratization over the past forty years–marked in the continuous sacrifice of lives, educations, careers, and fortunes in resistance to one dictator after another–that puts Americans to shame, Americans for whom the vote has become so meaningless that more than half of the eligible electorate stay home during elections. I also find it both pathetic and at the same time somehow revelatory of the power of the values that my country espouses, that many Korean still, after all this, look to the U.S. to intervene and bring democratization to Korea.

So, as a matter of policy the U.S. has throughout this century found Korea unready for democracy and unable to maintain its independence without some form of American (or, earlier, Japanese) control (a trusteeship, a "joint command"). However unfortunate this may be, it is a fact that any anti-dictatorship movement must weigh with great care. It means in the final analysis that American policy will prefer a new dictator to a democratization that raises any possibility of serious instability or accommodation with the North.

The third decision rule seems at first glance to be a new one, founded on the dynamic growth of Korean industry; it would only have been important since the mid-1960s. In fact it was important in the late 1940s and thereafter, when the viability of the Korean economy was viewed in tandem with the revival of Japanese industry–a revival meant to bring it only to the second rank of industrial economies. Up until the late 1970s, Korean industrial development seemed an unalloyed blessing from the American point of view: the Korean economy would no longer by a ward of American aid, Korea could produce those things that were made by declining industries in the U.S., low-cost labor would cheapen prices for American consumers, and a real success in Korea would be a great counterpoint to the socialist model of self-reliant industrial growth.

But American elites take a Janus-faced view of industrial development in East Asia: Japan and South Korea should grow, yes, but they should not eat into those markets and products where American industry still does well. By the late 1970s, American elites were beginning for the first time to view South Korea as a potential economic competitor. One State Department official said a key goal of American policy should be "to articulate the South Korean economy with the world economy so that we do not get another Japan there." Translated, this means that the U.S. wants a controlled, channelled and confined industrialization in Korea–which would be useful in protecting American industries, and useful in competing with Japan, which of course is much more independent of American capital.

Compared to its predecessor, the Chun regime has been more accommodating to American interests, especially in opening up the Korean market to American service industries and agricultural products, making for another important element in Chun's crisis of legitimacy. Lacking the intermittent economic nationalism of the Park regime, it likewise lacks good nationalist credentials.

The last decision rule is a principle of American presidential politics: no incumbent administration wishes to run for election in the face of accusations that it "lost" some important allied country. Although this, too, rests on fallacious assumptions (China, Vietnam and Iran were never ours to "lose"), it is a potent argument. Reagan was able to pin the Iranian revolution and the hostage imbroglio on Carter in 1980. As the 1988 election approaches, there are two countries that Reagan might well "lose," and therefore mortgage the chances of the Republican candidate: the Philippines, and the ROK. The Korean crisis will reach its climax precisely when one of the most important Presidential elections in recent years will be held – one that determines whether there has been any "Reagan revolution," any basic realignment of American party politics.

It seems unquestionable that the Reagan administration will have every reason to follow in the path of previous administrations in reacting to a Korean political crisis; the four decision rules will be invoked, and the last one will be particularly compelling: no "loss" of Korea, lest the Democrats win on that issue and then reverse Reagan policies across the board. Thus the United States will back either Chun, or another military dictator.

What can the democratic forces in Korea do about this? The historical lessons are again instructive. The Iranian revolution brought forth a new regime that, in my view, no believer in democracy can sanction. But the fact remains that Iran did break free of both superpowers to determine its own destiny, and it did so by making the preferred American option – a military coup – impossible. Carter's National Security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, tried for weeks to bring off a coup and thereby block the rule of the Ayatollahs. But this could not be done, for two reasons: first, so many millions of people flooded the streets that to slaughter them on the model of Kwangju proved impossible; and then such clear demonstrations of the Shah's deep unpopularity provoked internal splits in the military, thus making it unreliable and incapable of pulling off a coup. Very much the same process ensued in the Philippines last year, as the force of "people's power" led even Reagan to pull the slats from under the dictator Marcos, whom he had previously admired and supported. It should be added that in both cases, democratization in Iran and the Philippines won support from broad sectors of the American public, thus hamstringing the response of the administration in power.

Whether we have accurately gauged the likely American response to the ROK's coming political crisis will be demonstrated in the near future. Perhaps officials in Washington will change their colors and come out for the democratic opposition in Korea, something that would be popular amongst Americans as a whole. But the record of the past four decades makes it much more likely that they will back the Chun dictatorship, or a similar successor regime. Koreans in the opposition must therefore take a cold-eyed look at this record, and prepare themselves accordingly for the developing struggle.

(End)

Ties with L. America

(Continued from page 1)

Korean people's support for and solidarity with the peoples of the region in their struggles, in particular, the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba, Argentina, Panama, and the Puerto Ricans. He also supported Latin American countries' efforts for global arms reduction and peace.

In the latter part of his speech, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, referring to a special ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation to be held in Pyongyang in June, said, "Our government of the DPRK attaches great importance to this meeting and is actively making preparations so that the meeting may bear fine fruit."

"We will make every possible effort so that the special ministerial meeting on South-South cooperation, the first in the history of the non-aligned movement, may be a significant meeting practically conducive to expanding the South-South cooperation of all countries in it," he stressed.

War Game Rapped

(Continued from page 1)

Eighteen members of the Danish parliament including Gert Petersen, Ebba Strange and Pelle Voight in their joint statement on Mar. 9 denounced the large scale joint military exercise as a permanent provocation against the DPRK and demanded its immediate suspension.

Organizations denouncing the massive war game include: the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party; the Left-Wing Socialist Party of Denmark; the African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; the Nicaraguan Peace Committee; and the Swedish Peace Committee.

Newspapers of socialist countries denouncing the war game include: the Bulgarian paper Narodna Armiya (Feb. 27); the Hungarian paper Magyar Hirlap (Feb. 24); the Albanian paper Zeri I Popullit (Feb. 24); the Polish paper Zolnierz Wolnosci (Feb. 19); the Czechoslovak paper Lidova Democracif (Feb. 26); and the Romanian paper Apararea Patriei (Feb. 25).

Joint Statement

(Continued from page 1)

country in a peaceful way, its proposal to build a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and its proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the north and the south of Korea.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze left Hanoi on Mar. 13 after a two-week Asian tour.

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